

Wesley W. Whitmyer, Jr.  
198 Old Kings Highway South  
Darien, CT 06820

for

WEB SITE AUTOMATING TRANSFER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Attorneys for Applicant  
Wesley W. Whitmyer, Jr., Registration No. 33,558  
Todd M. Oberdick, Registration No. 44,268  
ST.ONGE STEWARD JOHNSTON & REENS LLC  
986 Bedford Street  
Stamford, CT 06905-5619  
203 324-6155

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Joanne M. Cassone

## WEB SITE AUTOMATING TRANSFER OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

(This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/612,420 filed July 7, 2000, which is a Continuation in Part of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/143,092 Filed July 9, 1999)

### Field Of The Invention

This invention relates to an Internet-based system for preparing the documents used for performing due diligence, transfer, and recording transfer of intellectual properties pursuant to an acquisition, divestiture, merger, IPO, change of name or the like.

### Background Of The Invention

Patents, trademarks, domain names, copyrights, and licenses thereof are often the most valuable assets of a business. This is especially true for software and Internet companies which have limited physical resources by design, and which are increasingly pursuing patents for their business methods. Notwithstanding these facts, it is not uncommon for commercial transactions such as, divestitures, mergers, acquisitions, IPOs, name changes or the like (collectively "transfers") to proceed either with incorrect schedules of intellectual property, or without any recordation of the transfers with the appropriate intellectual property offices around the world. When companies finally do get around to recording these transfers, it can be very difficult and expensive to root out the proper chain of transactions for recording, especially when one or more companies in the chain is out of business, its records destroyed and its officers unavailable to execute the appropriate papers. In many cases, transfers are not

recorded until filing of a lawsuit to enforce the rights since recordation can provide prima facie proof of ownership or may be a necessary prerequisite.

One of the reasons transfers take place with incorrect data, or are not recorded, is that companies may own properties handled by numerous law firms each of which is undergoing its own mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, each of which is probably using a different noncompatible tracking system for intellectual property requiring rekeying of data, and each of which may have data overlapping that of the other firms in an effort to provide as complete a service as possible. In addition, third party firms and companies compete for payment of annuities and renewals on each of the properties such that companies may unwittingly transfer responsibility for handling the files.

A system automating delivery of professional services for date specific reminders is disclosed in my prior U.S. Patent No. 5,895,468. A website for inputting data and entering professional service orders for date specific reminders is also disclosed in my prior U.S. Patent No. 6,049,801.

Perfectlaw™ DocPro™ by Executive Data Systems, Inc, of Coral Gables, Florida has recently begun offering electronic forms for assembly with client data to automate the preparation, prosecution, issue and maintenance of patents and trademarks. These forms, however, are not available over the web; they are software at the user's site such that they require hardware and software maintenance at the user's site

Internet-based application service providers, so called "ASPs" are known and provide the advantage that hardware and software maintenance and upgrades are centrally managed by a third party and not by each user at its own site. None of these sites, however, provide intellectual property due diligence, transfer or transfer recording services.

What is desired, therefore, is a web-based system for automating the preparation of documents used for recording the worldwide transfer of intellectual properties. In addition, a system for generating portfolios of intellectual properties for use in due diligence or transfer is also desired.

### Summary of The Invention

It is, accordingly, an object of the invention to provide a system for automating, over the Internet, the transfer of intellectual property.

Another object of the invention is to provide a system for automating, over the Internet, the preparation of documents used for the transfer of intellectual property.

A further object of the invention is to provide a system for automating, over the Internet, the preparation of documents used to perform due diligence for the transfer of intellectual property.

The invention and its particular features and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description considered with reference to the accompanying drawings

### Brief Description Of The Drawings

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram depicting a system for automating, over the Internet, the transfer of intellectual properties.

FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram depicting creation of a database of intellectual properties for transfer with the system of FIG. 1.

## Detailed Description Of The Invention

**FIG. 1** is a schematic block diagram depicting a system for automating, over the Internet, the transfer of intellectual properties. Using a computer **10**, the client initiates communication with the Transfer Automating System ("TAS") **20** over a communications link, such as the Internet **15**, a private network, or a wireless network. The TAS **20** sends a request for authentication **12** to the client **10**. The Client **10** submits authentication information **12** to the TAS **20**, such as a unique word or phrase, password, biometric identifier, or any authentication identifier known to one skilled in the art. The TAS **20** compares said submitted information to existing TAS records (not shown). If the TAS **20** determines that the client is authentic **12**, communication between client computer **10** and TAS **20** is allowed to continue.

When the client **10** elects to transfer intellectual property **14**, the TAS **20** transmits a form to the client requesting transaction information necessary to complete said transfer, e.g., intellectual property number, country, date of transfer, and new owner (not shown). Upon receiving said information **16** from the client **10**, the TAS **20** queries a database of documents **36** for documents necessary to complete said transfer. The TAS **20** then queries a database of intellectual property information records **34** for information necessary to complete said transfer. Next, the TAS **20** combines said necessary documents with said necessary intellectual property information records and said transaction information (not shown).

The TAS **20** transmits the combined documents **22** to the client **10** by any mechanism known to one skilled in the art, e.g., said communications link, facsimile, etc. The client **10** reviews, edits, and signs documents by electronic signature, traditional writing implement, or any method known to one skilled in the art (not shown). The client **10** transmits said signed documents **24** to the TAS **20** by any mechanism known to one skilled in the art, e.g., said

communications link, facsimile, etc. In addition, the TAS may repeat this exchange with additional parties where the signatures of said additional parties are necessary to complete the transfer of said intellectual property (not shown).

Upon receipt of said signed documents **24** from the client **10**, the TAS **20** may review said signed documents for errors or omissions (not shown). The TAS **20** then transmits said signed documents, by any mechanism known to one skilled in the art, to any intellectual property authority **32** required for the completion of said transfer of intellectual property. In addition, the TAS **20** may also transmit signed documents to third parties at the request of the client (not shown).

The client **10** may also elect to generate a report **18**, e.g., details and status of said transfer or intellectual property portfolio. The TAS **20** transmits an information request form to the client (not shown). The client **10** responds to said request **14**, including intellectual property identification information such as country, intellectual property number, or owner. The TAS **20** queries databases **34**, including third party databases (not shown), based upon said request **14**. The TAS **20** transmits said report **18** to the client **10** by any mechanism known to one skilled in the art. The client may forward said report **26** to a third party **28**. In addition, the client **10** may request that the TAS **20** send said report directly to a third party (not shown).

**FIG. 2** is a schematic block diagram depicting the creation of a database of intellectual properties information **34** for use with the system of FIG. 1. Information in said database **34** may be inserted and updated by a plurality of mechanisms, e.g., manually entry by a human operator (not shown) or automated entry by the TAS **20** itself using data gathered from multiple sources including third party sources **28**.

A client **10** may request information about an intellectual property either during a transfer session with the TAS **20**, as described under FIG. 1, or during a separate session initiated by the client **10** for the purpose of obtaining said information. The TAS **20** transmits an information request form to the client (not shown). The client **10** submits intellectual property identification information **24**, such as country, intellectual property number, or owner. The TAS **20** queries databases **34**, including third party databases **28**, based upon said identification information **24**. The TAS **20** transmits collected supplemental information **22** to the client **10**.

It is to be understood that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein in detail, such description is for purposes of illustration only and modifications may be made thereto by those skilled in the art within the scope of the invention.